Virginia Gazette, & Petersburg Intelligencer.

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Peterſburg, January 28, 1797.

Peterſburg, Nov 30, 1796.

THE ſubſcriber, by virtue of an adminiſtration committed to him by the Huſtings Court of the Town of Peterſburg, will offer for ſale, on the firſt Monday in March next, at the Court-houſe of ſaid Town,

Six valuable Slaves, *to wit:*

An old black woman named Molly, a black man named Billy, a mulatto woman named Charlotte and her two children, and a dark mulatto woman named Betty—The property of Michael Burke, deceaſed.

Six months credit will be given for one half the purchaſe money, and twelve months for the other half.

If any perſon has any juſt claim to either of the above Slaves, they are deſired to come forward and legally eſtabliſh the ſame, on or before the day of ſale, otherwiſe they will be ſold as above.

C. C. DE KLAUMAN, Serjeant of the Town of Peterſburg.

Garden Seeds,

Juſt received, by the MARTIN from LONDON, and for ſale by

WILLIAM MOORE.

Peterſburg, February 2, 1797.

DOCUMENT

Which accompanied the meſſage of the Preſident of the United States to both houſes of Congreſs,

January 19, 1797.

Letter to Mr. Pinckney, miniſter plenipotentiary of the United States to the French republic.

[Continued.]

We are now prepared to underſtand the declarations made in the inſtructions to citizen Genet, miniſter plenipotentiary from the French republic to the United States. Theſe inſtructions are dated the 4th of January 1793, and were publiſhed in December of that year, in Philadelphia, by Mr. Genet, in vindication of his extraordinary meaſures which had induced our government to deſire his recall. In theſe inſtructions we find the following paſſages. "The Executive Council has called for the inſtructions given to citizen Genet's predeceſſors in America, and has ſeen in them, with indignation, that at the very time the good people of America expreſſed their gratitude to us in the moſt feeling manner, and gave us every proof of their friendſhip, Vergennes and Monteorin thought that it was right, for France to hinder the United States from taking that political ſtability of which they were capable, becauſe they would ſoon acquire a ſtrength, which it was probable they would be eager to abuſe"—"The ſame machiavelian principle influenced the operations of the war for independence—*the ſame duplicity reigned over the negociations for peace.*"

"We ſee then, that in forming connections with us in 1778, the court of France, the actual organ of the nation, had no regard to the intereſt of the United States; but that their object was, by ſeizing the occaſion of diſmembering the Britiſh empire, to diminiſh the power of a formidable rival; and that when after we had carried on a diſtreſſing war for ſeven years, the great object for which we had contended, independence was within our reach, that court endeavoured to poſtpone the acknowledgment of it by Great-Britain, and eventually to deprive us of its faireſt fruits—a juſt extent of territotory—the navigation of the Miſſiſippi and the fiſhery.

Such being the motives and conduct of France, what inſpired our truly grateful ſentiments towards the nation? the ardent affection, the ſincere friendſhip of Americans to Frenchmen? we were engaged in a common cauſe againſt Great-Britain—we received loans of money—we were aided by troops and ſhips in attacking and conquering the common enemy in the boſom of our country, and this aſſociation in war produced acquaintances and perſonal friendſhips; and experiencing theſe benefits, we gave way to our feelings, without enquiring into the motives from which they were rendered.

But why are we ſo often reminded of the debt of gratitude? is it really becauſe more than gratitude becauſe compenſation is expect to cancel it? if compenſation is the object, the treaty of alliance has abſolved the claim—"The contracting parties declare, that being reſolved to fulfil, each on its own part, the clauſes and conditions of the preſent treaty of alliance, according to its own power and circumſtance, *there ſhall be no after claim of compenſation* on one ſide or the other, whatever may be the event of the war."

I am here naturally led to notice Mr. Adet's charge already mentioned—*That we have not offered to France the ſuccours which friendſhip might have given without compromitting the government.*

If Mr. Adet had ſpecified the kind of ſuccours which might thus have been offered, we could better judge of the correctneſs of his aſſertion.

But is it true that we have rendered no ſuccours to France? read the following paſſages in the ſecretary of ſtate's letter of the 16th of Auguſt 1793, to Mr. Morris. "We recollect with ſatisfaction, that in the courſe of two years, by unceaſing exertions, we paid up ſeven years arrearages and inſtalments of our debt to France, which the inefficacy of our firſt form to government had ſuffered to be accumulating, that preſſing on ſtill to the entire fulfilment of our engagements, we have facilitated of Mr. Genet the effect of the inſtalments of the preſent year to enable him to ſend relief to his fellow-citizens in France, threatened with famine; that in the firſt moment of the inſurrection which threatened the colony of St. Domingo, we ſtepped forward to their relief with arms and money, taking freely on ourſelves the riſk of an unauthoriſed aid, when delay would have been denial," "that we have given the excluſive admiſſion to ſell here the prizes made by France on her enemies in the preſent war, though unſtipulated in our treaties, and unfounded in her own practice or in that of other nations we believe."

To this detail I have to add, that of the loans and ſupplies received from France in the American war, amounting nearly to fifty three millions of livres, the United States under their late government had been enabled to pay not two millions of livres, that the preſent government after paying up the arrearages and inſtalments mentioned by Mr. Jefferſon, has been continually anticipating the ſubſequent inſtalments, until in the year 1795, the whole of our debt to France was diſcharged, by anticipating the payments of eleven millions and a half of livres, no part of which would have become due until the 2d of September 1796, and then only one million and a half, the reſidue at ſubſequent periods, the laſt not until the year 1802.

There remain yet various paſſages in Mr. Adet's notes, on which ſome obſervations are to be made.

In my letter of the 1ſt of November laſt, in anſwer to Mr. Adet's note of October 27th, in which he communicated the decree of the executive directory of the 2d of July laſt, declaring that the flag of the republic of France, ſhould treat the flag of neutrals in the ſame manner as theſe ſhall ſuffer it to be treated by the Engliſh, I aſked an explanation of the decree, mentioning the circumſtances which excited doubts. There ſeemed to be ſufficient cauſe for inquiry—Had the decree referred to the paſt captures by the Engliſh, our knowledge of them would have been ſome guide in forming our opinion of the threatened captures by the French, but the operation of the decree was to depend on the future conduct of the Engliſh—the French were to treat the flag of neutrals as theſe ſhall ſuffer it to be treated by the Engliſh. As this could not be aſcertained before hand, we wiſhed to know whether the reſtraints then exerciſed by the Britiſh government were conſidered as of a nature to juſtify a denial of thoſe rights which were pledged to us by our treaty with France? whether the orders had actually been given to capture the veſſels of the United States? and if given, what were the preciſe terms of thoſe orders? Mr. Adet, in his reply, ſays, that I appear not to have underſtood either the decree of the directory or his note which accompanied it. The meaning of the decree is certainly not very obvious. The manner of executing it, was declared to depend on a contingency—the future conduct of the Engliſh.—How were French cruiſers in the four quarters of the world to determine what was the conduct of the Engliſh at any given time. If he could have furniſhed a copy of the orders actually given to French armed veſſels, under the decree, we might have ſeen clearly what were the intentions of the directory. If we are to take the practice of the French armed veſſels, and of ſome of the French tribunals as the true illuſtration of the decree, Mr. Adet's own explanation will be very defective. He has ſpecified only two caſes, the taking of Engliſh (or other enemy's) property on board American veſſels, and the ſeizure of all the goods claſſed as contraband in our treaty with G. Britain. In the caſe of contraband goods the ſeizure is lawful only when they are deſtined to the ports of their enemies; & the contraband goods only are liable to confiſcation. But the ſpecial agents of the directory in the Weſt-Indies order the ſeizure of all veſſels having on board contraband goods, no matter whether deſtined to an enemy's, or to a neutral, or even to a French port, and when ſeized, they confiſcate not merely the contraband articles, but all other goods and the veſſel herſelf in which they are laden. They alſo aſſign in their decrees of confiſcation another cauſe of capture and condemnation—that the American veſſel has ſailed to or from a port in poſſeſſion of the Engliſh.—We are not informed that the Engliſh take any neutral veſſels for this cauſe. We have heard of ſeveral American veſſels being captured and confiſcated by the French merely becauſe they had not a ſea letter, when no doubt could have been entertained of the property being American. Yet it is con-

ceived that the want of a sea letter was never intended to exclude other proofs of property.

Further, ought we to have imagined that the executive directory intended to leave it to the discretion of every privateer and of every inferior tribunal to judge what at any time subsequent to their decree was the actual treatment received by American vessels from the British? ought we to have imagined that the decree was formed in such indefinite terms on purpose to give scope for arbitrary constructions, and consequently for unlimited oppression? ought we to have imagined what Mr. Adet has himself declared to be the meaning of the decree, that the French armed vessels were not to content themselves with capturing American vessels having English property or contraband goods on board, and getting such property and goods condemned by their tribunals; but if any English commanders were to practise "*vexations*," towards Americans, that Frenchmen were to do the same? ought we to have imagined that the directory intended the citizens of France should be encouraged to take revenge on their friends for the outrages of their enemies? and what is to limit these vexations? if one English commander in a hundred perversely and wantonly abuses his power, is every French officer to become his rival in dishonour? or if we are to suffer only measure for measure (and surely the decree goes no beyond this) who is to designate the every hundredth French officer who is to be the instrument of similar oppression?

But French armed vessels are to make all these captures in violation of the treaty, and we are to suffer all these vexations in violation of reason and humanity, while we endure them from the English "without an efficacious opposition"! and what opposition will be deemed efficacious? for all captures made by the British contrary to the law of nations we have agreeably to that law, demanded satisfaction. The British have engaged to make us satisfaction; and commissioners are now sitting to liquidate those demands. What opposition could have been more efficacious? what further opposition can be lawful?

Instead of further comments on this subject, let me present to you some passages in Mr. Adet's letter of the 14th of July 1795. * In this letter he communicated to the secretary of state the decree of the committee of public safety on the 3d of January 1795, repealing the 5th article of the decree of the 15th of November 1794. † The latter violated our treaty by subjecting the property of the enemies of France on board American vessels to capture, and by adding to the list of articles contraband; it was therefore repealed by the former. Mr. Adet seized this occasion to make the following declaration. "You will see, Sir (said he) in both [the decrees] the undisguised disposition and sincere desire of the French government religiously to observe the engagements it has contracted with its allies, and its readiness to redress infractions which have never taken place but from the impulse of circumstances". "It is amidst her triumphs that the republic loves to give this striking mark of its fidelity. Victorious France knows no other concern than that of justice—no other diplomatic language than that of truth." To this truth, to this justice, to this fidelity, we now make our appeal.

From the stile of Mr. Adet's complaint of the British being suffered to arm in our ports, it might be imagined the instances were numerous. None were permitted; the actual armaments were few, and are as old as the year 1793, and were represented by Mr. Genet to the secretary of state.—"What answer (asks Mr. Adet) did the government give to the representations of the minister of the French republic in this respect? it said that these vessels sailed too suddenly; that it was not able to cause them to be stopped." The answer was given by the secretary of state in different words. ‡ "Those from Charleston and Philadelphia have gone off *before it was known* to the government, and the former indeed in the first moments of the war, and before preventive measures could be taken in so distant a port." In the case of the trusty, captain Hale, at Baltimore, the governor of Maryland having been informed that he had been buying guns, had given orders to examine the facts, "but he got off before the officer could get on board, having cleared out three or four days before." I have not observed that Mr. Genet ever renewed his complaint with regard to any of these vessels, whence I suppose he was satisfied with the answer; as indeed he ought to have been. The two English vessels that sailed from Philadelphia, escaped even the vigilance of the French consul—both had departed many days before he had been informed of them. This is stated by the consul himself in his report of the 21st of June 1793, to Mr. Genet.—

* *14th Nivose, 3d year.*
† *25th Brumaire, 3d year.*
‡ *State Papers p. 41. June 30, 1793.*

66

And yet the government is now charged by by Mr. Adet with violating the treaty because it did not stop them!—Although the officers of the United States had been required to be watchful, and to report all illegal armaments in our ports, yet it was natural for the government to expect to derive information from the French consuls, who doubtless were charged by their own government to be particularly vigilant in regard to all attempts at such armaments by by the enemies of the republic. Mr. Adet remarks that "some inhabitants of the U. States had aided in these illegal armaments of the enemies of France," and asks, "what measures were taken against them? was any search made to discover them, to prosecute them? never."—Yet the very letter from Mr. Genet to the secretary of state, in which and its inclosures Mr. Adet has found this subject of complaint, suggests a different conclusion. "I learnt with pleasure (says Mr. Genet) by your letter of the 23d of this month [June 1793] that the government of Georgia have caused to be stopped a vessel armed in that state, for the purpose of cruising against the French, and that the persons interested in this vessel will be prosecuted." §

[To be continued.]

§ *State Papers p. 41.*

To the PUBLIC.

BEING informed by Captain EDWARD PEGRAM, senr. of the county of DINWIDDIE, at the Clerk's Office of the said county, on Tuesday last, that some person (whose name the said Pegram refused to give up) told him that one of the Executive enquired of the above alluded to person, what character I bore in regard to the Tobacco which is said to be deficient at Barkesdales's Warehouse, and whether there had not been unfavorable conjectures about me on that subject—also, that the member observed, that he himself perhaps was in Philadelphia when that Tobacco was sold. Immediately on receiving the above information, I determined to wait on the Executive and request the favor of them, or at least of the member said to have made the enquiry and observation, to communicate to me the grounds there were for such an enquiry, and whether he meant his observation to apply to me, and if he did, what grounds there were for that also.—Accordingly on Saturday following, being the 18th of the present month (February) I arrived in Richmond, and waited on the different members of the Executive until I met with a gentleman who seemed to be of opinion that he was the member alluded to; who, as to the enquiry said he made none; but was candid enough to tell me, that there were insinuations droped which made unfavorable impressions of me in the minds of gentlemen who were acquainted with me; that if any insinuations had been used at Council Board, he did not hold himself at liberty to communicate them, or did he conceive himself bound to answer any interrogatories touching transactions or conversation which took place there among the Executive; In regard to the Tobacco, he said, the subject was mentioned in the anti-chamber of the Council, at the time Mr. Jordan Rees applied to the Executive for a commission as Sheriff of the county of Dinwiddie, and that he observed it was possible or probable, that he (the member) was in Philadelphia when the Tobacco was sold, and for that reason he did suppose himself to be the member alluded to: But, that he did not intend the observation to apply to me or to any man upon earth: that he never heard my name to his recollection 'till the above commission was applied for by the said Rees, nor did he make any enquiry how the Tobacco he spoke of in the anti-chamber came to Philadelphia for sale, or by whom, or should he have known that Tobacco was there at all, had not some gentlemen of that place (Philadelphia) made application to him to know the price of Tobacco in Richmond, as a guide to them in a purchase they were about to make of fifty hogsheads sent from Petersburg, and that this must have been in the fall of 1795. If I am not correct in my statement, I beg that gentleman to correct me, for my only wish is that the insinuations and observation said to have been made by a member of the Executive, should be placed in its true light, and left to the impartial world to judge of as they see cause. With respect to insinuations which have been droped, and which that gentleman was candid enough to tell me had made an unfavourable impression of me in the minds of some; I do suppose the allusions must have been to the Tobacco lost or missing out of the aforesaid Warehouse. I think it a duty I owe to my posterity, to make a few declarations on that subject, and call upon every citizen of my country to come forward, if they know ought against me, and criminate me. I now therefore declare, that I never was in Philadelphia 'till the fourth day of August, 1796, and that I never sold one pound of Tobacco there, or upwards, nor never procured the selling of one pound there or upwards, by or through any person or persons for me, either in Tobacco or Tobacco Notes; nor did I ever receive one cent or upwards, either directly or indirectly, for Tobacco or Tobacco Notes sold at that place by any person or persons whatsoever; any person or persons saying to the contrary of this assertion LIES. And I do further declare, that I never sold (except two hogsheads of Tobacco taken for me on deck by Captain Simon Ewail in July 1796, when I went passenger with him to New-York) one pound of Tobacco or upwards, in Tobacco or Tobacco Notes, in any city, borough, town or village (except my own town Petersburg) within this commonwealth; nor ever (except the above two hogsheads) procured the selling of one pound or upwards, either in Tobacco or Tobacco Notes, by any person or persons for me, in any city, town, borough or village (except Petersburg) within this commonwealth; nor did I ever receive one cent or upwards for Tobacco or Tobacco Notes sold in any city, borough, town, or village (except the before mentioned two hogsheads shiped to New-York and Tobacco sold in Petersburg as before excepted) within this commonwealth: Any person or persons saying to the contrary of this assertion LIES. And I do further declare, that I have no interest in any Tobacco or Tobacco Notes sold any where in this commonwealth, by any person or persons whatsoever; nor is there one farthing or upwards due me, by any person or persons in this commonwealth, either directly or indirectly, for Tobacco or Tobacco Notes sold within the same. And I do positively assert, that I never shiped out of this commonwealth one pound of Tobacco or upwards, nor ever received of any person or persons one cent or upwards for Tobacco shiped out of the same; nor have I a demand against any person or persons for Tobacco shiped out of the same. Any person or persons saying to the contrary of any of the above assertions LIES.

Perhaps it may not be amiss to give the public my reason for excepting Petersburg as above: It is because I live in the vicinity thereof, and of course the most convenient place to dispose of my produce, and having received of others Tobacco on loan and in payment of debts; but I do positively assert, that I never received a pound of Tobacco at that place, either in Tobacco or Tobacco Notes, but what I fairly and honestly possessed myself of; nor have I ever (knowingly) received one farthing or upwards of any person or persons, either directly or indirectly, for Tobacco or Tobacco Notes sold at that place, which had been unfairly obtained. Any person or persons saying to the contrary of this my last assertion LIES.

If the above declarations and assertions which I have made be true, and I defy the world to contradict them with truth, judge then ye impartial citizens, what grounds there are to justify the throwing out insinuations against me respecting the Tobacco lost as aforesaid. An apology for using a certain harsh word several times in the above is deemed unnecessary, as I am satisfied the public must think with me, that the occasion fully justifies it.

It is said by some, that I have made a cash payment to one of my creditors, and that has given reason to the world to suspect that I must have been benefited by the above Tobacco. How ridiculous the idea! Can such reasons be given by any but the malicious and malignant?—and do their reasons hold good in the opinions of the impartial? I will hazard a conjecture they do not. Those suspicious beings had better have made an enquiry how my money was raised, before they took the liberty to throw out insinuations, or even hazard conjectures, unfavorable to me, and that in itself, the bare enquiry how I possessed myself of cash, would be deemed by every candid man the height of impertinence. The cash payment alluded to I presume, is one made by me to Mr. David Ross in the month of October last, amounting to between five and six hundred pounds, perhaps five hundred and thirty four pounds is the precise sum; and to satisfy every impartial and candid reader of this publication (and none others have I a wish to satisfy) I will state the manner in which the said sum of 534 l. was raised—viz. By a sale of Land made in Philadelphia to Major Elisha B Hopkins, contained in seven patents from the state of North-Carolina, agreeable to the following list—three patents of 5000 acres each, two ditto of 3000 acres each, and two ditto of 2000 acres each, making 25,000 acres, and two military grants by the said state for upwards of 2000 acres, making in all somewhat over 27000 acres of Land—for which I received of Major Hopkins 2000 dollars, about the third or fourth day of the aforesaid month of October last; and did I conceive it necessary I could annex to this publication a copy of the oath of Major James Grant, proving both the statement and sale of the Land; and by sending on to Philadelphia, I could prove the same by Major Elisha B. Hopkins, and procure a list of the Bills paid me by him, and the precise amount drawn from the different Banks, and in Petersburg the precise amount from each Bank a gentleman merchant changed there for specie, and by Mr. David Ross, the precise amount of each Bank's Bill paid him: But I flatter myself enough is already said and done to satisfy every reader of the above description; and if the malicious and malignant wish to pry into or search for any untruth in my assertions, the path is plain, and they have my full approbation to do so. It may be asked by some, why I have been silent so long? The answer is, that I left home on the second day of November last, for Kentucky, and did not return until the 30th day of January following; that I never heard there was a complaint of the want of Tobacco at the aforesaid Warehouse, until I returned to my own family—nor had I an opportunity of calling upon the person I was informed droped the first hint, that could be applyed to me, till Tuesday the 14th of the present month (February) at the Clerk's Office; since which the public have already been told how the business has been conducted.

I am not a subscriber to any press; but the above will be published in the Petersburg news paper and in Mr Davis' of Richmond three weeks successively, and I shall possess myself of the papers from each press until the last day of May next, to see if any person replys to this publication—and should no reply be made by that time, I flatter myself the candid and impartial will conclude that every insinuation touching my reputation, has been without foundation, and do me the justice to let them sink into oblivion.

JOHN VERELL.

STIRLING CASTLE (Dinwiddie county)
21st February, 1797. eo3

THE Estate of WILLIAM RAGSDALE, jun. deceased, will be offered for sale at Prince George Courthouse, on Tuesday the 14th of March next, being court day. The Estate consists of NEGROES, HOUSEHOLD and KITCHEN FURNITURE, a part of which will be sold for cash and the balance on a credit of 12 months, on the purchaser's giving bond with approved security, to the

ADMINISTRATOR.

February 20, 1797.

FOR SALE,

Twenty Head of CATTLE,

Raised in the neighbourhood of Town. Apply to
WILLIAM DAVIES.

Blandford, February 24, 1797.

February 23, 1797.

CAME to my plantation in Prince George county, about the end of December last, one Red

BRINDLED STEER,

Of middle size, appears to be 7 or 8 years old, with no mark as I can see. Posted up and appraised to £. 4—18s.

NOEL QUESNEL.

NOTICE.

AT PETERSBURG MILL,

CORN will be ground for Toll, & for accommodation of the public, as was the custom last Summer, Meal will be always ready to exchange for Corn, by weight, with those who prefer it to waiting until their own is ground.

PHILIP HAXALL, & Co.

February 20, 1797. (ceam.)

NOTICE.

THOSE who may be indebted to the late concern of DINWIDDIE, CRAWFORD, & Company, for dealings with David Ruffell, at their store in Blandford; Robert Turnbull, at their store in Dinwiddie; Thomas Crawford, at their store in Brunswick; William Turnbull, at their store in Mecklenburg; William Cole, at their store in Warren county, North Carolina; or with Robert Burton or William Duncan, at their store at Hall's, in Charlotte county, under the firm of Charles Duncan, & Company—are hereby notified, that the subscribers appointed by the Honorable the High Court of Chancery, to collect and receive all the debts due to the said Company, and to take into their possession all the Books, Bonds, Notes, and other Papers, to the said Company belonging:—And the subscribers being exclusively authorised to collect the said debts, the respective debtors are required to make immediate payment to us, or one of us; and inhibited from making any payment on account of such debts to the said Robert Turnbull, as well in cases where the said Robert hath taken Bonds or Notes, Bills of Sale, or Mortgages, payable to himself individually, or unto himself and Charles Duncan jointly, for money or tobacco originally due to the said Company, as in those cases where the Bonds or Notes &c. are made payable to Dinwiddie, Crawford, & Company, or Charles Duncan, & Company—and the several Lawyers, Sheriffs, and Collectors, who may be possessed of any Money, Bonds, Notes, or other specialties, belonging to the said Company (although in the name of said Robert Turnbull) are requested to communicate the same to us, and to consider themselves accountable to us only for such papers, and their collections thereon.

CHARLES DUNCAN, a Partner of,
And COLLIN CAMPBELL, Attorney for,
DINWIDDIE, CRAWFORD, & Co.

January 12, 1797. (ep tf.)

NOTICE.

THOSE indebted to DUNCAN & TURNBULL, for dealings at their late store in PETERSBURG, under the management of William Cole, will please take notice, that the subscribers are appointed by the Honorable the High Court of Chancery, to collect and receive all the debts due to the said concern, and to take into their possession all the Books, Bonds, Notes, and all other specialties, belonging to the said Company:—And the subscribers being exclusively authorised to collect the said debts, the respective debtors are required to make immediate payment to us, or one of us; and inhibited from making any payment hereafter on account of such debts, to the said William Cole, or to Robert Turnbull:—And the several Lawyers, Sheriffs, or other Collectors, who may be possessed of any papers belonging to the said concern of Duncan & Turnbull, are requested to communicate the same to us, and to consider themselves accountable to us only for such papers and collections thereon.

CHARLES DUNCAN, a Partner,
And COLLIN CAMPBELL, Attorney for,
JAMES KING, sen. another Partner.

January 12, 1797. (ep tf.)

NOTICE.

AS I expect to leave this place in a short time, all persons who are indebted to me on my own account, or on account of LEE and TARPLEY, are requested to come forward and discharge their respective balances, as no indulgence will be granted after the first day of April next. In my absence Mr. Joseph P. Pool is authorised to receive payment for any debts due as above, and grant discharges for the same. All those who have demands against me, are requested to come forward, that they may be settled.

JOHN LEE.

Petersburg, February 9, 1797. eotf

To be Sold, for Ready Money

by virtue of a Deed of Trust from DAVID ROSS, Esq; in order to raise the sum of Three Thousand Dollars, and the charges of sale,

THE Plantation in the county of Chesterfield, whereon the said Ross formerly resided, known by the name of ARROWFIELD, containing, by estimation, 800 acres, more or less.

This Tract is so well known, that a particular description is thought unnecessary.

The sale will be at public auction, to the highest bidder, for ready money, and will take place at Robert Armistead's Tavern, in the town of Petersburg, on Saturday the 25th of February, 1797, between the hours of 12 and 6 in the afternoon.

A title will be made by the Trustees, in conformity to the powers vested in them by Mr. Ross's deed.

WILLIAM HAY,
JOHN WICKHAM,
DUNCAN ROSE,
} Trustees.

January 24, 1797. 6

Will be offered for Sale,

At the house of the subscriber, in Dinwiddie county, on Cox Road, 8 miles from Petersburg, on the last Thursday in March next,

15 likely Virginia born

SLAVES,

Among which is an excellent Carpenter, a valuable pair of Sawyers, and several likely Boys and Girls. The above Negroes will be sold for Cash only.

The subscriber wishes to sell also the aforesaid PLANTATION (STIRLING-CASTLE) which is in good order for croping, and hath at this time a good crop of Wheat growing thereon, from about 60 bushels of seed, all sown on good Land. Possession may be had immediately, or the ensuing fall, as best suit the purchaser. Terms, one third Cash, and the time and mode payment of the remaining two thirds, made easy and agreeable to the purchaser.

JOHN VERELL.

January 28, 1797. eo7

NOTICE.

THIS is to forewarn all persons from cutting or cultivating my Land in Charlotte county, known by the name of Brewer's Tract, as they may expect to suffer for the same. The Land is for Sale—the terms may be made known by applying to JOHN HITCHCOCK.

Dinwiddie, February 9, 1797.

LONDON, December 10.

By the laſt arrival from Paris, we are given to underſtand, that the future progreſs of the negociation cannot be made ſo public as the previous ſteps have been. It is ſaid that Lord Malmeſbury intimated to M. de la Croix,

"That he had aſſurance of being authoriſed to propoſe ſpecific terms of conceſſion, but that his Britannic Majeſty did not think that the object of the negociation was likely to be promoted by the habit of publiſhing the official communication on both ſides, thereby exciting the paſſions of the public on the topics in diſcuſſion before they were maturely weighed. It was his deſire, therefore, to ſuggeſt the prudence of abſtaining from this practice ſo new in this diplomacy, and to recommend that the ſpecific terms of conceſſion on both ſides, ſhould be concealed until the propoſitions had undergone, at leaſt, a fair and uninfluenced diſcuſſion."

The anſwer of the directory to the foregoing ſuggeſtion is ſtated to have been to the following effect:

"That they had choſen the concourſe of public diſcuſſion, that all the world might be made parties to the negociation, and judge between the two governments; but if it was the deſire and taſte of the Engliſh court to prefer a cloſe deliberation, they could have no objection."

Accounts have been received in town from the Mediterranean, by the Audacious of 74 guns, Capt. Gould, which ſtate, that the Spaniſh fleet having put to ſea, had met with a ſevere gale of wind, in which La Trinidade had run down a large frigate, and that the fleet had been diſperſed—5 ſail had put into Minorca, and 3 into Carthagena, diſmaſted, and the reſt of the fleet remained unaccounted for.

December 12.

Mr. Ellis, we underſtand, ſet off this morning on his return to Paris; he carries with him, it is ſaid, the inſtructions to Lord Malmeſbury reſpecting the terms of compenſation to be propoſed to the Executive Directory; theſe inſtructions were finally ſettled at a cabinet council, held on Saturday.

Admiral Vandeput has taken two Spaniſh ſhips from the Havannah, richly laden. One of them arrived off Portſmouth on Friday evening.

December 13.

The Olive Branch, an American veſſel which was taken and carried into Portſmouth a few days ago, by the Audacious man of war, on examination it appears to have 37 thouſand ſtand of arms, inſtead of twenty thouſand at firſt ſtated, and above 25 pieces of artillery, moſtly braſs, among which latter are ſome of the park artillery loſt by the Duke of York before Dunkirk.

December 15.

This day we received the French Journals to the 12th inſtant, the following are the leading particulars—

Louvet, in his paper of the 11th, ſays, A letter from Milan announces, that the flag of diſtreſs is flying on the ramparts of Mantua. He adds that news which appears to be more certain, is that Kleber, with 30,000 men, has paſſed the Rhine at Oppenheim, to annoy the operations of the Archduke againſt Kehl.

Letters from Straſburg announce, that the bridge of Kehl has been deſtroyed, which makes it more likely that the place will fall into the hands of the Auſtrians.

A letter from Neuwied ſtates, that the Archduke has refuſed an armiſtice requeſted by Moreau.

The Breſt fleet ſtill remains in the road, it has 22 thouſand troops on board.

Nothing further has tranſpired reſpecting the negociations for peace. In the interim the directory ſend couriers to Vienna, the Emperor to Peterſburg, and Lord Malmeſbury to London.

KNOXVILLE, January 30.

We are ſorry to inform the public that diſturbances of a very ſerious nature prevail in the upper Cherokees, occaſioned by the murder of three Cherokee Indians, viz. the Red-Bird, Will, a lame man, and another whoſe name we could not learn. Theſe Indians were hunting on the lands aſſigned them by the United States, and were viſited by four white men. The Red Bird received them in a moſt cordial and friendly manner, offered them a ſhare of his proviſions, and a ſhelter in his camp, till they could build one for themſelves, as the whites informed them that they were come for the purpoſe of hunting; in return of this kindneſs, theſe barbarians murdered them in cold blood. Upon the receipt of this news in the nation the Indians burnt the houſes of their deceaſed brethren, and flew to arms. Young Watts ſwore he would take inſtant ſatisfaction, but by the interpoſition and influence of captain Richard Sparks, the commandant of the federal troops in this ſtate, who fortunately happened to be at Telhee when the news arrived, and by the aid of ſome preſents, the Cherokees were for that time pacified, and they declare they will wait patiently and ſee if the federal government will afford them any relief.

In our next we hope to give a more circumſtantial account of this tranſaction, together with the names of the perpetrators, which is likely once more to involve the frontiers in the horrors of an Indian war. We could not learn the exact time the murder was committed.

NORFOLK, Feb. 23.

A letter from a Member in Congreſs to his friend in this town, informs, that the Directors of the *Bank of the United States* have agreed to the eſtabliſhment of a *Branch* of ſaid *Bank* in this borough.

PETERSBURG, *Feb.* 28.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Philadelphia, to his friend in this town, dated Feb. 18.

"It is rumoured about town to-day, that Mr. Pinckney met a far more favourable reception from the French government than was expected by him, and contradicting any ſuch orders having been given by the Directory, to capture American veſſels to and from Britiſh ports—and that the moſt powerful meaſures are adopted to prevent the evil going further. This news has given ſpirits to our merchants, and inſurance has fallen conſiderably."

The patriot Jefferſon paſſed through Frederickſburg on the 22d inſtant, on his way to Philadelphia.

William Bingham is choſen Preſident of the Senate of the United States, pro tempore.

DANCING-SCHOOL.

LOUIS ROUSSILL reſpectfully informs the Public, that his School is open at the Maſon's Hall, Blandford, and will meet the fourth Wedneſday in every month, and continue four days. (eo4)

Feb. 28, 1797.

On Saturday, the 4th day of March next, will be expoſed to public ſale, at the late dwelling houſe of JESSE WILKINSON, dec. in Prince George county,

ALL the eſtate of the deceaſed, conſiſting of a very valuable Tract of Land, with a large and commodious dwelling houſe, and all neceſſary out houſes lying on the main road leading from Peterſburg to Suſſex court-houſe, and about ten miles from Peterſburg.—This place is well calculated for a Tavern, and has been kept as ſuch for many years.—There will alſo be ſold at the ſame time, a variety of houſehold and kitchen furniture; twelve months credit will be given for all ſums above five pounds, the purchaſers giving bond with approved ſecurity.

MARY WILKINSON, Adm'x.

February 20, 1797

The noted thorough bred Horſe

PRESIDENT,

WILL ſtand the enſuing ſeaſon at my houſe at Poplar Mount, Brunſwick county, Virginia, 8 miles from Gen. Eaton's and Meſſ. Ferries, and 10 miles from St. Tammany, will be let to mares at Ten Dollars the ſeaſon, five dollars the ſingle leap, and one and ſixpence to the groom; mares may be enſured for twenty dollars—the ſeaſon will commence the firſt of March, and end the 10th of Auguſt.

PRESIDENT is a beautiful dapple grey, riſing nine years old, upwards of fifteen and a half hands high, and for elegance and proportion, inferior to no horſe on the continent. Good and extenſive paſturage well incloſed gratis, and particular attention will be paid the mares, but will not be anſwerable for accidents or eſcapes; gentlemen may have their mares led on the moſt moderate terms, and the boys ſent with them entertained gratis.

PRESIDENT was got by the imported horſe Clockfaſt, out of Old Poll; this mare was got by Old Fearnaught, her dam by Old Partner, her grandam by Old Jolly Roger, out of the noted imported mare Mary Gray; Poll's dam brought the noted running mare Betty Baker, Poll alſo brought Young Flimnap, ſo noted for his performances any diſtance. Preſident is remarkable for getting large elegant well formed colts, and his performances on the turf has always been ſucceſsful, having taken a purſe at Newbern, and diſtancing ſeveral fine horſes; alſo at Hicks's Ford, after covering a full ſeaſon, and it is the opinion of all the beſt judges who ſee him perform, that he is equal to any horſe on the continent, for either ſpeed or bottom.

ALLEN LOVE.

Brunſwick, February 20, 1797

FOR SALE,

THE Plantation whereon the ſubſcriber lately lived, in Prince George county, about 3 and a half miles from Peterſburg, known by the name of the WOOD LAND—there is a good dwelling houſe and the neceſſary office houſes thereon.—For terms, apply to Col. Peter Eppes, of Prince George, who is fully authoriſed to diſpoſe of the premiſes, and who will ſhew the lands, &c. to any perſon inclinable to purchaſe. If not immediately ſold, it may be rented for one year, apply as above.

CAD. JONES.

February 21, 1797.

ALSO a Valuable Tract of Land lying in the county of Dinwiddie, 28 miles from Peterſburg.—For particulars, apply to Gen. Joſeph Jones.

CAD. JONES.

February 21, 1797.

Blank Bonds,

for ſale at this Office.

PETERSBURG THEATRE

The laſt Night but Two

FOR THE BENEFIT OF

MR. ROBINS,

SCENE PAINTER.

This Evening, Feb 28, 1797.

Will be PRESENTED.

SHAKESPEARE'S Celebrated TRAGEDY of

MACBETH.

Proceſſion of *SPIRITS.*

In Act 3d. The Chauldron and Witches Dance.

In Act 4th A Banquet in Celebration of Macbeth's Acceſſion to the Throne, the Decorations entirely new for the Occaſion.

To which will be added the Favorite Pantomime in one Act. (never performed here) called

ROBINSON CRUSOE;

Or, the Adventures of

FRIDAY.

The Scenery New, Deſigned and Executed by Mr. ROBINS.

Act 1ſt. Habitation of Robinſon Cruſoe, principally collected from the WRECK.

A SAVAGE DANCE and PROCESSION.

Bower, incloſure for Goats, and a diſtant View of the Sea.

View of the Sea, Savages paſſing and repaſſing in their CANOES.

VIEW of the SHIP at ANCHOR, his EMBARKATION, &c.

Tickets to be had at Mr. Armiſtead's Tavern—at the Printing Office—at the Office of the Theatre—and of Mr. Robins, at Mr. Shaw's adjoining the Theatre.

BOXES 6s. PIT 4s. 6d.

The Doors of the Theatre to be opened at Five o'Clock, and the Performance to begin preciſely at half after Six.

Vivat Reſpublica.

PETERSBURG THEATRE.

The laſt Night but One.

For the Benefit of Mrs. GREEN.

On Thurſday Evening, March 2, 1797,

Will be PERFORMED,

An Hiſtorical DRAMA, called

THE SURRENDER OF CALAIS;

OR,

GALLIC HEROISM.

To which will be added

THE CRITIC;

OR,

A Tragedy Rehearſed.

Tickets to be had as before, and of Mrs. Green, at Mr. W. Fraſer's Bollingbrook Street.

Peterſburg, February 13, 1797.

THE public are hereby informed, that the Inſpection of Tobacco is again opened at BARKSDALE'S WAREHOUSE, under the direction of Meſſrs. Scott & Anderſon.

EDWIN FORT, Agent

8 for the Proprietor.

The Partnerſhip of

John Wilder, & Co.

BEING this day diſſolved by mutual conſent, all perſons indebted to that concern are to make payment to JOHN WILDER, who will ſettle all claims againſt the Copartnerſhip.

WILLIAM KNOX.

JOHN WILDER

The ſubſcriber takes this opportunity of returning thanks to his friends and the public, and begs leave to inform them, that the buſineſs will in future be carried on at the ſame place by himſelf. He is under the neceſſity of requeſting all thoſe who ſtand indebted to the late concern to make immediate payment, that he may be enabled to diſcharge the claims againſt it.

JOHN WILDER.

Peterſburg, February 6, 1797. 6

SUSSEX, February 15, 1797.

I DO hereby forewarn all perſons truſting my wife ELIZABETH MALONE, as I will not be reſponſible for any contract of hers, ſhe having abſconded from my bed—and I do alſo forewarn all perſons, except her father Daniel Raney, from harbouring or entertaining her.

8* JOHN MALONE.

Mecklenburg, January 30, 1797.

AS Mr. John A. Folkes, my preſent Tutor, on account of his ill ſtate of health, wiſhes to decline his profeſſion, any gentleman qualified to undertake the management of a Grammer School, would find liberal encouragement in ſucceeding him. The profits of the School at preſent amount to upwards of 800 dollars, with board, lodging and waſhing clear, and provided Mr. Fowlke's health would permit him to attend to a larger number of pupils, much greater profits might be calculated on. To any gentleman who comes well recommended, the School will be given up immediately, but provided no application is made ſooner, the School will be conducted as formerly until the firſt of May.

LEWIS BURWELL.

N. B. A gentleman who underſtands the French Language would be preferred. 4*

TO RENT,

Until the firſt of October, 1797.

TWO excellent Stores, Lumber Houſes, and Cellars, on Bollingbrook ſtreet. Enquire of

R. & W. COLQUHOUN.

October 17, 1796

J. & E. Newcomb,

HAVE juſt received an additional ſupply of the following articles:

Prime Jamaica SUGARS.
Loaf, ditto.
Beſt Green COFFEE.
Old Jamaica RUM.
New-England, ditto.
French and Apple BRANDY.
Liſbon and Teneriffe WINE.

ALSO,

An elegant aſſortment of Ladies Necklaces, Lockets, Chains, and Ear Drops—and an aſſortment of Tea-Boards and Waiters. All of which will be diſpoſed of on very reaſonable terms, wholeſale and retail.

Peterſburg, Feb. 18, 1797. tf

Peterſburg, Nov. 1, 1796.

THE ſubſcriber informs his friends and the public, that his buſineſs will be carried on in future under the firm of

John and William Bell.

He therefore requeſts, that all thoſe who are indebted to him will come forward to adjuſt and ſettle their reſpective accounts, as this new arrangement will put it entirely out of his power to grant any longer indulgence to thoſe who owe him balances above ſix months.

JOHN BELL.

John & William Bell,

HAVE juſt received an additional ſupply of the following

Fancy Goods and Groceries,

from the Northward Markets.—Alſo a large and general aſſortment of Hardware, Woollens, and other ſeaſonable Goods, from Liverpool—Which they offer for ſale, on the uſual terms, at their ſtore in Bollingbrook ſtreet.

Superfine Cloths, Caſſimeres and Swandowns.	Glaſs and Queens ware aſſorted.
Fancy Plumes, Feathers Beads, Necklaces, and Ear-bobs.	Freſh Teas, Madeira, Sherry, Liſbon, and Teneriffe Wines—(the Madeira warranted 4 years old
Playing Cards, Blank Books, Dutch Quills, and other Stationary,	Bar Iron, Caſſings, Salt,
Sheetings, Cambricks, Long Lawns, and Muſlins.	Coffee, Loaf and Brown Sugar.
Ribbons, Lace and Edgings, and a neat aſſortment of Sattins, Luſtrings, and Perſians.	Rum, French and Apple Brandies,
Table and Tea China, in ſetts.	Cheeſe, Chocolate.
	Black and Cayenne Pepper, and other Spices, &c. &c. &c.

Peterſburg, Nov. 1, 1796. tf

Edward Jeffers,

HAVING declined buſineſs in the Town of Peterſburg, has removed his office to his houſe ſituated on the lower end of Bollingbrook ſtreet, a few doors below the Vendue Office. He earneſtly wiſhes to adjuſt all accounts, as Executor of John Jeffers, deceaſed, and as ſurviving partner of John and Edward Jeffers. Intending to leave the ſtate about ſix months hence, he gives this public notice, to thoſe who have any juſt claims againſt ſaid firm, &c. to apply for immediate payment, otherwiſe this notice ſhall be pled in bar—and thoſe perſons who cannot make it convenient to diſcharge their accounts immediately, are requeſted to give their bonds. Every poſſible indulgence will be given to thoſe who amicably adjuſt their accounts.

Peterſburg, October 31, 1796.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RUN-AWAY from the ſubſcriber in Caſwell county, North Carolina, the 11th inſtant, a likely NEGRO FELLOW named DAVY, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, of a yellow complexion, his face inclined to be hollow, ſquare ſhoulders, and well made; had on when he went away, a pair of ſtriped overalls, one ſide of the ſeat of which was white, a ſhort white hunting ſhirt of thread and cotton; has with him a printed ſtamped jacket of homeſpun cotton, a green ſagathy coat, and a pair of copperas cotton breeches. He was raiſed in Dinwiddie county, and I think is now about Peterſburg. I will give the above reward to any perſon who will ſecure the above negro, ſo that I get him, or who will deliver him to me.

ROBERT LONG.

February 20, 1797. 6*

Peterſburg, Feb. 18, 1797.

THE ſubſcriber begs leave to inform the public, that ſhe intends to open a

SCHOOL,

on the firſt of March, in the ſtone houſe of the late Charles Rudd: (for a few quarters) for the purpoſe of teaching young Ladies thoſe pleaſing accompliſhments the TAMBOUR and EMBROIDERY, together or apart, which ever proves moſt agreeable to the learners. The cuſtomary mode of teaching will be obſerved, conſequently School will be opened at ten in the morning and end at one o'clock in the afternoon. Ladies may alſo be furniſhed with any kind of a ſwing on ſilk, muſlin, or any kind of ſtuffs, agreeable to any pattern they chuſe, on reaſonable terms.

Thoſe who are diſpoſed to favour her with their commands, will please to leave their names as early as poſſible, that the neceſſary preparations may be made for the ſame, when the terms will be made known, and ſamples of work ſhewn, by

FRANCES W. STURDIVANT.

To be SOLD or LEASED.

I Will ſell or leaſe my Lot, No. 35, in New Blandford, directly oppoſite Mr. David Maitland's. There is on this lot a dwelling-houſe, nearly finiſhed, 16 by 24, with a cellar well calculated for a kitchen, a ſmoke-houſe, ſtable and carriage-houſe; alſo an excellent well. The lot is ſecurely incloſed. The terms, which will be moderate, may be known by applying to me.

ANTHONY SEPARK.

Blandford, 26th February, 1797. eo 9

BLANK BILLS OF EXCHANGE,

For SALE at this OFFICE.

PHILADELPHIA, February 16.

In Senate of the United States,
February 15. 1797.

On requeſt, the Vice-Preſident of the United States being excuſed from further attendance in Senate during the ſeſſion, addreſſed them as follows:

Gentlemen of the Senate,

If, in general apprehenſion of an intention to retire in that moſt eminent citizen, to whom all eyes had been directed and all hearts attracted, as the center of our union for ſo long a period, the public opinion had exhibited any clear indications of another, in whom our fellow citizens could have generally united; as ſoon as I read that excellent addreſs which announced the neceſſity of deliberation in the choice of a Preſident, I ſhould have imitated the example of a character, with which I had co-operated, though in leſs conſpicuous and important ſtations, and maintained an uninterrupted friendſhip for two and twenty years. But as a number of characters appeared to ſtand in the general eſtimation, ſo nearly on a level, as to render it difficult to conjecture, on which the majority would fall; conſidering the relation in which I ſtood to the people of America, I thought it moſt reſpectful to them, and moſt conducive to the tranquility of the public mind, to reſign myſelf with others, a ſilent ſpectator of the general deliberation and a paſſive ſubject of public diſcuſſions.

Deeply penetrated with gratitude to my countrymen in general, for their long continued kindneſs to me, and for that ſteady and affecting confidence, with which thoſe who have moſt intimately known me, from early life, have on ſo many great occaſions, entruſted to me, the care of their deareſt intereſts; ſince a majority of their electors, tho' a very ſmall one, have declared in my favor, and ſince, in a republican government, the majority though ever ſo ſmall muſt of neceſſity decide, I have determined at every hazard of a high but juſt reſponſibility, though with much anxiety and diffidence, once more to engage in their ſervice. —Their confidence which has been been the chief conſolation of my life, is too precious and ſacred a depoſit ever to be conſidered lightly. As it has been founded only on the qualities of the heart, it never has been, it never can be, deceived, betrayed, or forfeited by me.

It is with reluctance, and with all thoſe emotions of gratitude and affection, which a long experience of your goodneſs ought to inſpire, that I now retire from my ſeat in this Houſe and take my leave of the members of the Senate.

I ought not to declare, for the laſt time, your adjournment, before I have preſented to every Senator, preſent, and to every citizen who has ever been a Senator of the United States, my thanks, for the candor and favor invariably received from them all. It is a recollection, of which nothing can ever deprive me, and it will be a ſource of comfort to me, through the remainder of my life, that, as on the one hand, in a government conſtituted like ours, I have for eight years held the ſecond ſituation under the conſtitution of the United States, in perfect and uninterupted harmony with the firſt, without envy in one, or jealouſy in the other: ſo on the other hand I have never had the ſmalleſt miſunderſtanding with any member of the Senate. In all the abſtruſe queſtions, difficult conjunctures, dangerous emergences, and animated debates upon the great intereſts of our country, which have ſo often and ſo deeply impreſſed all our minds, and intereſted the ſtrongeſt feelings of the heart, I have experienced a uniform politeneſs and reſpect from every quarter of the houſe. When queſtions of no leſs importance than difficulty, have produced a difference of ſentiment (and differences of opinion will always be found in free aſſemblies of men, and probably the greateſt diverſities upon the greateſt queſtions) when the Senators have been equally divided, and my opinion has been demanded according to the conſtitution, I have conſtantly found, in that moiety of the Senators, from whoſe judgment I have been obliged to diſſent, a diſpoſition to allow me the ſame freedom of deliberation and independence of judgment which they aſſerted for themſelves.

Within theſe walls, for a courſe of years, I have been an admiring witneſs of a ſucceſſion of information, eloquence, patriotiſm and independence, which as they would have done honor to any age, afford a conſolatory hope (if the Legiſlatures of the States are equally careful in their future ſelections, which there is no reaſon to diſtruſt) that no council more permanent than this as a branch of the Legiſlature will be neceſſary, to defend the rights, liberties and properties of the people, and to protect the conſtitution of the United States as well as the conſtitutions and rights of the individual ſtates, againſt errors of judgment, irregularities of the paſſions, or other encroachments of human infirmity or more reprehenſible enterprize, in the executive on one hand or the more immediate repreſentatives of the people on the other.

Theſe conſiderations will all conſpire to animate me in my future courſe, with a confident reliance, that as far as my conduct ſhall be uniformly meaſured by the Conſtitution of the United States and faithfully directed to the public good, I ſhall be ſupported by the Senate as well as by the Houſe of Repreſentatives and the people at large; and on no other conditions ought any ſupport at all to be expected or deſired.

With cordial wiſhes for your honor, health and happineſs, and fervent prayers for a continuation of the virtues, liberties, proſperity and peace of our beloved country, I avail myſelf of your leave of abſence for the remainder of the ſeſſion.

GARDEN SEEDS,

Juſt received by the MARTIN,

And for ſale by A. ADAMS,

At his MEDICINE SHOP,

Oppoſite Bollingbrook Street.

EARLY Golden Hotſpur Peas.	Spinage.
Large Marrowfat, do.	Orange Carrot.
Early Six Weeks, do.	Curled Parſley.
Early York Cabbage.	Solid Celery.
Do. Sugar Loaf, do.	Red Beet.
Do. Batterſea, do.	Aſparagus.
Large Drumhead, do.	Early Cauliflower.
Do. Winter, do.	Red Cabbage.
Wipter Kail.	Green Savoy Cabbage.
Salmon Radiſh.	Yellow, do. do.
Turnip Radiſh.	Purple Brocoli.
Cabbage Lettuce.	Green, do.
	White Spaniſh Onion.

Alſo an aſſortment of

Genuine Medicines, as uſual,

Peterſburg, February 9, 1797.

C. MASSENBURG,

RETURNS thanks to the public in general and his friends in particular, for paſt favours. Being anxious of ſettling his accounts up to the laſt year, earneſtly requeſts all thoſe who are indebted to him by bond or open account to call and make payment—Thoſe concerned will ſee the neceſſity of this meaſure, as the buſineſs in future will be conducted under the firm of

Maſſenburg & Maſſenburg,

at GALEN's HEAD,

Croſs Street,

Where they have for ſale a general aſſortment of genuine MEDICINES, that are warranted.

Alſo Nutmegs, Cinnamon, Cloves, Mace, Spaniſh Arnotto, Aqua Fortis, Oil of Vitriol, Oil Olives, &c. &c.—and a quantity of the beſt RED and PALE BARK, that will be ſold low by the 100 weight.

Peterſburg, January 18, 1797.

Blank Bonds for ſale at this Office.

JUST ARRIVED,

Freſh Raiſins,	Coriander Comfits,
Currants,	Cinnamon,
Candied Orange Peel,	Mace,
Barley Sugar,	Cloves,
Sugar Candy,	Nutmegs,
Carraway Comfits,	Salt Petre,
Peppermint drops,	Tamarinds, &c.

W. MOORE,

Who has received in Addition to his former Stock,

A LARGE *and* GENERAL ASSORTMENT *of*

DRUGS and MEDECINES,

Perfumery, Confectionary, Shop Furniture, Toys, &c. &c. which will be diſpoſed of on the loweſt Terms:—

ALSO,

DYES.

Hatters's Bow-ſtrings,
Aqua Fortes.
Verdigreaſe,
Oil of Vitriol,
Quickſilver,
Red Tartar,
Copperas,
Logwood,
Crucibles,
Pumice-Stone,
Borax,
Spaniſh Annatto, &c

PERFUMERY.

Hair Powder plain and perfumed,
Powder Bags & Silk Puffs,
Windſor Soap,
Waſh Balls,

POMATUM.

Lilly, Cowſlip, Marrow, Citron, and fine ſcented Pomatum in Pots and Rolls.

ESSENCES OF

Bergamot,
Lavender,
Lemmon,
Muſk,
Thyme,
Roſemary,
Rhodium.

Glaſs Cylinders for Electrical Machines.
Nipple Pipes & Glaſſes,
Marble and Glaſs Mortars,
Glaſs Funnels,
Glaſs Stoppers, and Specie Bottles of all ſizes,
Vials in Sorts,
Glaſs and Cork Stoppers,
Smelling Bottles,
Elaſtic Steel Truſſes,
Patent Buff Ball,
Pluſh Bruſhes ſorditto,
Sealing Wax Red and Black,
Wafers,
Caſtile Soap white and mixed,
Patent Water Colours in Boxes, from 15s. to 42s.
Camel Hair Pencils,
Indian Rubber,
Gold Leaf,
Tooth Bruſhes,
Court Plaiſter,
Shaving Boxes.

PAINTS.

Red and White Lead,
Vermillion,
Gamboge,
Patent Yellow,
King's Yellow,
Pruſſian Blue, 1, 2, & 3,
Stone Oaker,
Amber,
Gum Copal,
Shell Lac,
Spt. Turpentine.

INSTRUMENTS.

Surgeons Needles,
Tooth Inſtruments,
Cupping Inſtruments,
Pocket ditto,
Caſes of Scalpels,
Spring Lancets in Morocco Caſes,
Common Lancets.

Gawland's patent vegetable Lotion, an infalliable remedy for all diſorders of the ſkin, in bottles, at 14s. each.

ALSO,

Will be opened in a few days, a Large Quantity of

GROUND RED WOOD, ditto MADDER and FUSTIC.

Peterſburg, December 1, 1796. (tf)

The Subſcriber has Several

LIKELY HORSES,

Which he will Sell for Caſh or on a ſhort Credit.

JAMES BROMLEY.

December 12, 1796. (tf)

THE NOTED IMPORTED HORSE

DARE-DEVIL,

Full ſixteen hands high, beautifully FORMED *and* MARKED,

STANDS the enſuing SEASON, at my ſtable in Dinwiddie county, and will be let to Mares, at SIX GUINEAS the Seaſon, which may be diſcharged by the payment of FIVE GUINEAS on or before the 1ſt day of October next, Two Guineas and a half the leap to be paid down, and Ten Guineas to enſure a mares being with foal, with a dollar to the groom, for a mare out to the horſe. Thoſe perſons who put by inſurance and part with their mares before the time of foaling, to be anſwerable for the ſame.

As DARE-DEVIL,

Is admitted by all unprejudiced perſons to be at leaſt equal to any Horſe now on the continent, or ever was, a lengthy detail of his PEDIGREE, I preſume is unneceſſary: ſuffice it therefore to ſay he was got by Magnet, his dam Hebe by Chriſolite, out of Proſſepine, a full ſiſter to O'Kelly's Eclipſe, for which conſult the Callenders, as alſo thoſe of, 90, 91, 92, and 93, for his performances in thoſe years, having run eighteen public races, and proved ſucceſsfull in thirteen of them, beſides a number of hard runs, at a trial horſe.—In order that gentlemen of the Turf may have an opportunity of having early colts, the Seaſon will commence on the 15th day of February, and end as uſual. Extenſive paſturage, gratis, but will not be liable for accidents of any kind.

WILLIAM STARK, Jun.

February 6, 1797. (ep tf.)

The Co-partnerſhip of

WILLIAM CLARK, & Co.

Is this day diſſolved, by mutual conſent.

IT is earneſtly requeſted that all thoſe indebted to ſaid concern, may immediately come forward and pay off their accounts to HUGH GORDON or FRANCIS H. IRBY, who are fully empowered to receive the ſame.

WILLIAM CLARK.
HUGH GORDON.

Peterſburg, December 31, 1796.

The noted thorough bred HORSE

MELZAR,

BRED by Col. John Hoſkins, of King & Queen county, now in high perfection, will ſtand at my ſtable in Brunſwick county, four miles above the court-houſe, will cover Mares the enſuing ſeaſon at the moderate price of FIVE GUINEAS the ſeaſon; but may be diſcharged by the payment of Sixteen Dollars by the firſt day of January next; EIGHT DOLLARS (caſh) the leap, or THIRTY TWO DOLLARS to enſure a Mare with Foal, and one half dollar to the Groom. The ſeaſon will commence on the firſt day of March, and will expire on the tenth day of Auguſt. Good and extenſive paſturage, well enclоſed, gratis, and the greateſt care taken of Mares, but will not be anſwerable for accidents or eſcapes. Mares will be fed if required, and Boys ſent with the Mares will be found their board gratis.

MELZAR will be ſix years old next April; he is a fine bay, well marked, full fifteen hands high; his form and points will ſtand the teſt of the moſt critical obſerver. MELZAR was got by the imported Horſe Old Medley, his dam by Oſtr Wildair, his grandam by the imported Horſe Vampeer, out of Col. Braxton's imported Mare Kitty Fiſher; Vampeer was got by Regulus, his dam by Steady, his grandam by Partner, his great grandam by Greyhound, and bred by Mr. Croſts of Barloſth.

BURWELL WILKES.

Brunſwick, February 6, 1797. tm

Stop Thief!

STOLEN out of my ſtable, on the night of Wedneſday the 1ſt of this month a likely bright BAY HORSE, about five feet high, nine or ten years old, ſhod all round, no particular mark or brand that I recollect, much rubbed with Waggon gear, a ſmall ſcar on his back, paces, trots and gallops very well, and holds his tail much to one ſide when rode. Whoever will deliver me the horſe near Dinwiddie court-houſe, ſhall receive Ten Dollars reward, and on conviction of the Thief, the further ſum of Eight Dollars—or I will liberally reward any perſon who will give me ſuch information as will enable me to get him.

JOHN PEGRAM, Jun.

February 23, 1797. (ep 4*)

For *Liverpool*,

THE SHIP

MONTEZUMA,

WILLIAM HOWARD, Maſter,

Burthen 800 *Hogſheads Tobacco,*

NOW loading at CITY POINT, will ſail by the firſt of March, having three-fourths of her cargo engaged. For freight of the remainder, or for paſſage, apply to the Captain on board, or to

ROBERT MOORE.

Who has imported in the above ſhip QUEENSWARE in Crates, LIVERPOOL SALT in Sacks, &c. &c.

Peterſburg, Feb. 3, 1797.

BAR-IRON,

By the Ton,

For Sale by

ROBERT MOORE.

Peterſburg, January 17, 1797.

NOTICE.

THOSE who may be indebted to the late concern of HUNTER & SPAIN for dealings at their Store in Brunſwick, and to SPAIN, HUNTER, & Co. for dealings at their Store in St. Tammany, are earneſtly requeſted to be ſpeedy in making payment to the ſubſcriber, who is in poſſeſſion of the Books, Bonds, Notes, and Accounts—as the whole of the out-ſtanding debts will indiſcriminately be lodged in an Attorney's hands to bring ſuit thereon by the firſt day of March next; the nature of the above Companies buſineſs not admitting of farther indulgence.

JAMES CREIGHTON.

Brunſwick county, Nov. 10, 1796. tf

N. & J. EUSTIS,

Have juſt received,

A CARGO of Turks Iſland and Liverpool SALT, a few Crates of Liverpool Ware.—Alſo a freſh aſſortment of COTTON CARDS, SOLE LEATHER, FRENCH BRANDY, India Cottons, GERMAN OZNABURGS, Bags of PEPPER, a parcel of Coarſe SHOES in Barrels, New England RUM, in Hogſheads and Barrels, &c.—All which will be ſold very low, for Caſh or Tobacco.

Peterſburg, January 26, 1796.

FOR SALE,

A TRACT of Land in Dinwiddie county, containing 203 acres, and being about fifteen miles from Peterſburg and four from the court-houſe. For terms apply to Mr. Henry Thweatt, near Peterſburg, or the ſubſcriber in Halifax county. THOMAS THWEATT.

Halifax, Feb. 18, 1797. 4*

Smith & Hill,

BEG leave to inform their friends and the public, that they have Juſt Received and now for Opening

A VERY EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF

GOODS,

comprehending almoſt every uſeful and faſhionable article, which they are determined to ſell on the moſt reaſonable terms, for ready payment.

Peterſburg, October 28, 1796. (tf.)

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